The critical issue is: the logic in natural languages and sciences is much more complicated than the logic (or logics) in programming languages, or any other existing logics. Large language models are incomplete and inconsistent.

So, current logic studies, including relevance logic or any other substructural/paraconsistent logics, are inadequate.

There are countless types of mathematical logic and philosophical logic, but none of them could really judge the true/false in natural languages and sciences.

The following analyses could provide the foundation for a better scientific logic.

1) Most of numbers are not computable, or even not definable. How many natural laws are critical on these incomputable or indefinable numbers? This question cannot be answered by humans' sciences and verified by scientific experiments.

It is NOT a trivial issue. So, humans will never have the Theory of Everything. The logic in Prof. Gerard't Hooft's article Free Will in the Theory of Everything is wrong.

2) Actually, humans' sciences are NOT consistent and complete. Even if some pompous physicists still think the problems be trivial in physics, these problems would be amplified enormously in life sciences, and especially in intelligence sciences.

3) Thus, physical sciences, life sciences, intelligence sciences need very different reference systems. Humans should not stop at the reference system theory of general relativity.

4) These different reference systems need very different logic frameworks. There are paradigm shifts across these different reference systems related to logic frameworks. So, people should be specific about what exactly these paradigm shifts are in various situations.

以下内容是笔者先后公布的一些观点。文字上未经整理：

Geoffrey Hinton教授说AGI对人类有危险。我不认为AGI会实现。但达不到AGI的人工智能也可能有危险，包括人工智能智力缺陷造成的危险；大语言模型是否会助长诡辩、淹没真相、造成人类智力的熵趋势？

黄仁勋先生说人工智能五年内可通过任何人类考试。现有标准人类考试是针对人类应试者，基于应试者都具有基本人类智力的前提，所以不适用于测试人工智能语言模型。很多问题对人类应试者不重要，但对测试人工智能语言模型很关键。我给黄仁勋先生留两道题：

1）丘成桐教授在《数学史和数学教育》文中说：“欧几里得的公理就清楚地指出，一切平面几何定理都可以由少数公理推出。”这个观点对不对？

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